## WASHINGTON

Another Senatorial Excitement Promised.

Sumner's Suffrage Record to be Ventilated.

Women Sovereigns Interviewing Congressional Committees.

Washington Society Excited Over Prince Arthur.

MINISTER THORNTON IN A DILEMMA

Views of Western Representatives Upon the Removal of the Capital.

\* WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1870. dent Interviewed by a Committe Citizens-Pressing Requirements of the City-Anxlety Concerning the Removal

In pursuance with an appointment made with the lent a few days ago the following citizens assed at the Executive mansion to-day:-Messrs. John W. Forney, W. W. Corcoran, W. S. Hunting-don, J. G. Berrett, W. B. Todd, W. H. Phillip, Hallet urn, W. G. Metzerott, S. R. Brown, J. W. Thompson, James A. Magruder and Alexander R. epherd, as citizens representing the business interests of this District, regardless of the political complications of the day. W. W. Corcoran introthe several members of the committee and stated to the President that they had called to ass him, as President of the nation and the guardian of the District, to call the special attention of Congress to the pressing needs of our community, to the fact that the continued agitation for a removal of the capi-tal was affecting their interests injuriously and paralyzing the development of the District. That the condition of the avenues of the metropolis the channel of the river, the canal, and the existing fact that so large a proportion of the laboring classes were in need of employment, suggested the propriety of such action on the part of Congress as would insure the necessary aid in relieving these pressing wants by the improvement of the public avenues and property in a corresponding degree with that accomplished by the city government. Colone and Mr. Phillip enlarged upon the great wants of the nation's capital and of the great good which would accrue by the action of the President in this matter. The proposed World's Fair was alluded to, and great satisfaction expressed that the President had given his sanction to the undertaking by his subscription as well as his personal interest manifested in the affair. The President said he wished to see the seat of the government made such as to arouse the pride of the citizens of the republic and acceptable at least to the proper coneration of the people of the Old World.

Mr. Kilbourne suggested that special attention be called to the fact that we were governed to a great extent by the old laws which existed in Maryland when the District was ceded; that while that State has aftered her laws to conform to the progress of the age, but little change had been made tere, and, as a consequence, our efforts were power less for good. At the conclusion of the interview ident stated that he appreciated the disadvantages under which the ciuzens of the District and that he would help them out to the full extent of his power. The expressions of the views entertained by the President was received with much satisfaction by the committee. Many of them had never before been brought into contact with the President and expressed their gratification after leaving upon the manuer of their reception and the result of their interview.

Another Parliamentary Rumpus in Prospect-

sumner has not seen the last of his mistake in the Senate on Friday, when he claimed to be the author of the fifth section of the reconstruction act, giving suffrage to the negroes. What I telegraphed you last night is strictly correct. Bingham, and not Sumner, was the author of that section, and Senator Stewart intends on Monday to rise and demand an opportunity to explain the truth of the question. Stewart will put his demand on he ground that he desires to afford Sumner a chance to set himself right before the country as regards veracity. Stewart will assume that Sumper or late has given such evidence of insincerity and recklessness in his statements that the country desires tha he (Sumner) should make a candid confession of his errors and misrepresentations or surrender his claim to that "towering eminence" which Trumbull so well described yesterday. Another parliamentary rumpus is anticipated in the Senate next Monday in consequence of this contemplated action of

Minister Thornton in a Quandary-Excitement Over the Visit of Prince Arthur. As my paragraph about the diplomatic sensation the distribution of tickets for the several dinners by Minister Thornton in honor of Prince Arthur has been construed into a reflection upon her Majesty's representative in this country, it is proper to state that nothing of the kind was in ed. The paragraph was sent simply as a piece of current gossip among the diplomatists of Washington. I might have added that the gossips represented that Count Favernay, French Charge de Affaires in the absence of full minister, was somewhat huffed because of the treatment of the diplomatic corps, and no one of them tries more earnestly to be accommodating to everybody. Take, for example, the contemplated bail. Mr. Thornton has been perfectly inundated with applications for invitations. Amt tious mothers have stopped at nothing in order to obtain tickets. Rules of etiquette have been set completely at deflance. In the language of a lady here, "all the dancing men, deadbeats and foolish women are in a perfect fever about the event, and

Grand Entertainment at the Russian Minister's. Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, this morning gave the first of a series of grand dinner parties, at which General and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker Blaine and his wife, Baron Geralt, Prince Delgorouky and other persons prominent in diplomatic circles, were present. The appointments and service were of the most sumptuous character. A novel feature of the entertainment was the performance, according to printed programme, of operatic music by a string

with unparalleled effrontery are begging for invita-

Delegation of Female Sovereigns Before a Congressional Committee.

The Committee for the District of Columbia met in joint session this morning and received and heard a delegation from the Female Suffrage Convention in favor of the exercise of "the right" in this Di trict. The delegation was nearly 200 in number nearly all ladies. The committee was addressed by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs Hooker, Miss Anthony and several others. The last named speaker said, if only one woman, or no woman, in the District desired to vote they should have the right to do so, if their protect tion made the exercise of the ballot necessary There were present of the committee Senators Hamlin, Sumner, Patterson, Rice, Vickers, Pratt and Harris, and Representatives, Cook, Weicker, Williams. Hamlin, Cowles, Bowles and Glifflien. In addiston to the ladies aiready mentioned there were present Paulina W. Davis, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Charlotte Wibur, Phoebe Cozzens and Madame Armeke. The room was growded, and for nearly two hours

the interest was kept up, the committee asking many pertinent questions, to which the ladies made prompt answers. At the close a general introduc-tion and conversation ensued. A lunch given by neroy was also enjoyed. All agreed that the occasion was one not to be forgotten. Mr. Sum-ner said that in the twenty years of his public life he had never seen more interest manifested by a a Congressional committee in any question, nor a cause more ably presented by its advocates.

Increased Revenue Returns in North Carolina. Assessor Powers of the Second District of North Carolina, reports an increase of 100 per cent on the ment list of December, 1869, as compared with the same month of 1868.

Fractional Currency Statement. The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to \$758,000.

ending to-day amount to \$755,000.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New York... \$200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia... 130,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Battmore... 25,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Mobile... 10,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Fittsburg... 25,000
To National Banks and others... 149,672

national bank circulation, \$342,303,350, and for pub-lic deposits, \$18,941,000; mutilated bank notes burned during the week, \$218,890; total amount burned, \$19,294,027; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, 216,680; total amount issued therefor, \$19,121,880; balance due for muti-lated notes, \$172,147; bank circulation outstanding, \$299,745,610; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$659,100.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Collision Between the Schooner Bedell and the

Steamer Potomac. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1870. No. 32, Mott Bedell vs. The Steamer Polomac appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southers District of New York .- This was a case of collision which occurred between the schooner A. V. Bedel and the steamer Potomac on the night of the 7th of July, 1858, in the Chesapeake bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock river. The schooner was heading about north, going up the bay, sailing by the wind, which was about W. N. W. On deck the captain, one man at the wheel one forward, stationed as lookout, steamer was bound down the bay and was sailing due south, having the required and was sailing due south, having the required lights burning in their proper places. The lookout of the steamer reported a vessel on the starboard bow. The mate ordered the nelm to be starboarded two points and steadied; but soon discovering that the schooner was nearing the steamer, he again ordered the helm to be starboarded. The captain then came into the pliot house, rang the bell and stopped the engine, but the schooner was struck on the larboard side, just abaft her fore rigging, by the bow of the steamer, and cutting deeply into and immediately sinking her, resulting in a total loss. The evidence satisfied the District Court below that the steamer was at hault, and the decree was for the libellant; but upon appeal to the Circuit the decree of the District Court was reversed and the libel dismissed, that court holding that as it was plain the schooner changed her course to the eastward by porting her helm, the steamer could not be charged with the collision. If the schooner had kept her course it would have been the duty of the steamer to take care of her, out the change of course by the schooner brought her across the track of the steamer to take care of her, out the change of course by the schooner brought her across the track of the steamer and caused the collision. The libeliant brings the case here, contending that the decree of the Circuit should be reversed and that of the District Court affirmed, and the evidence is set out and discussed at great length to sustain this view. E. C. Benedict for libeliant and appellant and John E. Parsons and B. R. Curtis for respondents.

Afchnel Ryan, Alexandria, La.; Robert N. Baskin. lights burning in their proper places. The lookou or respondents. Michael Ryan, Alexandria, La.; Robert N. Baskin Sait Lake, U. T.; John E. Parsons, G. M. Spier Freeman J. Fithian and Charles C. Converse, of New York, were admitted to the bar.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1870. The House met for general discussion, as if in Committee of the Whole. About fifty members were Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of Tenn., took the floor and

made a speech on Tennessee politics and as to the

standing of Governor Senter. Mr. Moore, (rep.) of Ill., next addressed the Com mittee (Mr McCrary in the cnair) on the question of the removal of the national capital. He expressed his amazement that anybody should cherish the

belief that Washington was to remain ad infinitum the metropolis of this great Union. He did not expect that the question would be settled in this decade, but the friends of the movement would oppose all appropriations for the present site, and would unceasingly agitate the subject, prompted by onsiderations of national interest alone, until vic tory crowned their endeavors.
REMARKS OF MR. KERR ON THE MALADMINISTRATION

tory crowned their endeavors.

REMARKS OF MR. REBRE ON THE MALADMINISTRATION

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., presented an indictment against the republican party for its maladministration of the government, charging it with having, by its bad faith and by its bungling and illogical policy, cost the people of this country incalculable millions of dollars; with having failed to comprehend the true relations of the government to the people, and to regard its most sacred obligations; with having legislated with a spirit of levity and indifference, or of self-shness and injustice, or of sectionalism and malignity; with having established instability and uncertainty in all the great and vital interests of business; with having demonetized gold and sliver—the true constitutional currency—and this compelled citizens engaged in all kinds of business, trade and commerce to embark upon a sea so full of tides and storms as that frequent singwrecks are inevitable, and that most expensive fluctuations in the true relations of value are of almost daily occurrence. He charged that by these means and by its onerous, unequal, partial and unjust systems of taxation, by tarriffs and internal revenues, the American tonnage and commerce upon the ocean had been destroyed and successful competition in the staples and products of the country in the markets of the world rendered impossible; that because of the vicious currency swindling tariffs and operous internal tax. and successful competition in the staples and products of the country in the markets of the world rendered impossible; that because of the vicious currency swinding tarity and operous internal taxation the cost of production had been so increased, and speculation and monopolies encouraged, and the prices unsettled, foreign nations could produce cheaper than, this country could and could, therefore, undersed it and gather the rich treasures and profits of healthful and successful commerce. Thus the both diless capacities and resources of the country and the wonderful energy, recuperative power and intelligent enterprise of our people were left undeveloped or were crippled, overtaxed and discouraged. Hence it was that labor was everywhere discontented and its efficiency impaired, though it did not realize that its chief enemy was the oppressive policy of radicalism. Mr. Kerr then proceeded to sustain, in a detailed argument, the bill of indictment so presented, dwelling at length on the evils of a high protective tariff, the internal revenue, the national banking. laws and the victous currency fossered by the na-tional banks.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN ON THE REMOVAL OF

Mr. Logan addressed the committee on the subject of the removal of the national capital. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the Chronice's preport of a recent meeting in Washington in regard to the proposed laternational Exhibition. He said he had not expected to indulge in any argument on the subject of the removal of the capital, but when he saw the array of names associated with that public meeting and read the indictinent preferred against Congress, charging it with the commission of offences against the people of Washington and of the District of Columbia greater than those of England against the people of the colonies before the ten was to seed into Bosson harbor, he had set himself down to see whether he could not collate the reasons why the people of the District should not be releved of against the people of the colonies before the ten was tossed into Bosson harbor, he had set himself down to see whether he could not collate the reasons why the people of the bistrict should not be releved of the great evils tuposed upon them by Congress. He was not actuated by any spirit or revenge or ill feeling, but beheving it his duty, as a representative of a portion of the people, to do justice to all portions of the country, he would take this occasion to say that he would, at the proper time, offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and feasible to remove the capital from the city of Washington. Mr. Logan then proceeded to give a sketch of the historical location of the capital on the Potomac river, and showed that one of the principal arguments in Tavor of the selection was that a central position was a suitable one for a republican government, claiming that the argument which was good then was still good. He replied to the constitutional objection made by Senator Howard in 1868, and argues that if there was any force in it the act of 1791, changing the boundary of the District, was unconstitutional, and consequently the capital had never been properly, located. If it had been the object of the framers of the constitution to fetter Congress for all time in regard to the location of the capital they would not have left it to be inferred only by the process of subtle reasoning. It would have been stated explicitly. But such an idea was contrary to the Wedes and Persians. The retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia was a precedent establishing the power of Congress over the subject. As to the feasibility of removing the public buildings, if such a thing were deemed destrable, he could find a dozen firms who would undertake the job, and execute it, too. But it was not necessary to think of that. Some of those baildings were of a mixed character, and some were too small and inconvenient.

Washington it would be necessary to remedy these defects. But there were quarries west of the mountains as well as east of them, and these structores could be left to Maryland for a capital and thus compensate her for the loss of the presence of Congress and of its admirable society. The West, in asking for the removal of the seat of government, had no wish to injure the clitzens of the District; but it demurred emphatically to the idea that the capital was to be kept here lest the boarding house keeplers of Washington should lose their boarders, or the real estate owners lose their tenantry. He contended that in every point of view there was a necessity for a more central seat of government. It would be in accordance with the general principles of justice, would tend to the promotion of domestic tranquility and the general welsare of the people, and the wealth and innence of the different sections would be made to counterbalance each other. The West asked to have the seat of government because the centre of population fell within the limits of the West; because the great nucleus of artificial and natural highways were found there, and bocause the great vital forces of the mation would ultimately be found there. He quoted statistics in support of his assertion.

SPERCH OF Ms. HECK, ON FINANCE.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., a member of the Committee on Appropriations, undertook to state the laws which Congress ought to pass in order to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. Congress would fail to meet the just expectations of the country fit did not lop off the enormous and wasteful expenditure whereby the annual expenses of the government had been increased from #83,000,000 in not exceeding twenty-one per cent; with an increase of population mot exceeding twenty-one per cent; with an increase of the country for the purpose of giving an artificial value to the products of the mandacturing and monopolies of New England and Pennsylvania; and more especially fit failed to take from the banking and bondholding

legal tender notes should be substituted for the national bank notes

OPPOSITION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) Of Wis., spoke against the removal of the capital. He entirely dissented from all such propositions. The abandonment of the capital would be the beginning of distinction and demoralization. The situation of Washington was pleasant, its climate mild and healthful and its public buildings the finest in the world. It could now be reached from the shores of the Pacific with more case and almost as soon as it could be from New York at the time the capital was established here. Its removal now meant the taking from the people, by taxation, of one hundred thousand million dollars for the erection of new buildings and the destruction of private property in this city to the extent of five hundred thousand millions. Believing that his constituents were satisfied that the capital should remain where it is, and as their judgment accorded with his own, he should oppose all schemes for its disturbance or removal.

The committee rose, and the House, at half-past.

removal.

The committee rose, and the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

"AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS."

Kate Field at Irving Hall. riving Hall was well filled last night by a very select, well dressed, intelligent audience, to listen to Miss Kate Field's lecture "Among the Adirondacks." Miss Field is a fair girl, dressed in blue, with and with a pretty little gilded, folded fan playing in her fingers she presents to the audience the appearance of a lady attired for a full dress evening party. Her manner, her voice, her gestures and the rationale of her taik is the antithesis of a "woman's rights woman." She is refreshingly womanly in times that seem to threaten the extinc tion of all true womanliness. If this naturalness were carried uniformly throughout the tones of her voice she would be nearly perfect as a speaker, and certainly infinitely more fascinating than the stilted utterance that reminds her auditors too often of the

The lecture in itself breathed of the woods. He sketches brought vividly the boundlessness of the forest, the innumerable trees, with their luxuriant foliage, the rivers and the trout streams and all the loveliness of nature in the wilderness. Mass Field has too much good sense not to give the obverse of this picture. The discomforts of wilderness touristing, with its visits to "snanties" and improvised bedrooms; the torments of midges, mosquitoes and black flies; the voracity of the appetites of tourists and their entire newers that entitled them as well their setting nowers that entitled them as well.

black files; the voracity of the appetites of tourists and their eating powers that enabled them, as Mr. Weller said, to "svell wistbly before your wery eyes," were all given with a good many side-shaking jokes cunningly thrown in.

The story about her experience as a deer slayer and how sne shot the deer, and her interview with the "smartest man in the woods," were well done; but the finest passage in the lecture was the final one of her visit to North Elba and the grave of John Brown. The vision that passed before her eyes as she looked at this grave, and the epitomizing of America's wondrous history from the day of the hanging of John Brown to the present hour, when "John Brown's monument goes marching on through all time," brought tears to manly eyes by its description, and while the men were carelessly pulling their beards towards their foreheads, so that their eyes and while the men were carelessly pulling then beards towards their foreheads, so that their eyes might be shaded from public gaze for a moment, Miss Field curtsted and withdrew.

BIRDS.

Their Structure and Natural History-Lecture by Professor A. J. Ebell.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute by Professor Ebell on the above subject,

being one of the free course of scientific lectures under the auspices of the Cooper Union. There was a large attendance. The Professor commenced by observing that the kingdom was made with refer ence to certain ends and designs, snowing that the great Creator had a particular object in view. He then proceeded to describe on its bony and muscular organism. The bony structure was composed of a great amount o mineral material, and was one of the best examples of the complete and compact laws of mechanism that could be found. He outlined the chain of vertebræ, showing the structure from the head to the tail. The system was composed with special reference to power, strength and lightness with the least amount of material. The arrangements of the muscular system of the bird were most distinctly and clearly outlined. Adverting to the organs of sonse he explained that taste was wanting in the bird, as might be observed from the manner in which it gobbied its food down whole—and he would add that the people of the American nation were in a great measure following the example of the bird in that respect, on account of the extreme haste in which they bolted their food, making but little use of their mouths in reference to taste and mastication. The sense of hearing in the bird was less developed than that of sight, which was the most powerful, while the sense of touch was most largely developed in the beak and foot. The bird had a breathing system all over the body. After alluding to the immense grinding power of the gizzard the lecturer proceeded to refer to the development of the egg, and subsequently to the method of motion in various small insects, and particularly the means of locomotion employed by ishes, showing that the tail was the chief organ, while a large number depended on their fins, which acted as a balancing power.

The lecturer was listened to with deep attention. strength and lightness with the least amount of ma

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STABBING AFFRAY. - James Murphy and Alexander O'Donnell, printer boys, had a quarrel yesterda afternoon opposite No. 77 Mercer street, when O'Don nell stabbed his comrade several times in the necl and back. The wounds were very very alight. O'Don nell was arrested.

ACCIDENTS .- Hubbard Bride, aged fifteen, of No 87 Oliver street, yesterday fell from the roof of the house to the ground, fracturing an arm and leg. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Driscoil, aged sixty, of No. 147 Leonard street, was knocked down jesterday by stage No. 11, Ninth avenue, at the corner of Franklin and Broadway, and was severely injured.

POLICE BOARD.—The Board of Police Commis-

sioners yesterday held a session and transferred a few men. They also passed a resolution that on and after the 1st of May the order previously made compelling police surgeons to resule in the district to which they are assigned be strictly suforced.

SMALLPOX.—The smallpox is not confined to the

fouston street district. Yesterday a bad case was reported at No. 45 Laurens street and another s No. 160 Suffolk street. Six cases of the disease were reported last night after the close of the Superin-tendent's omce and before eleven o'clock. PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Departure from This City En Route for Washington.

Negligence of Railroad Officials-Incidents of the Journey-Bladensburg Battlefield-Arrival and Reception at the Republican Capital.

Prince Arthur, of England, accompanied by his suite, left his quarters at the Brevoort House, in this city, at twenty minutes after seven o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeding to the Jersey City ferry embarked on the forty-five minutes past eight train for Washington direct.
A small assemblage of persons was present at the

hotel to witness their departure, which, by the way, was characterized by the same gentlemanly and unentatious simplicity that marked the arrival of the young Prince and his attaches.

The party occupied a magnificent special drawing room car on the New Jersey Central Railroad, and is expected to return to this city on Saturday next.

THE PRINCE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1870. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur and suite, ac companied by Minister Thornton, arrived here this evening in a special car attached to the regular New York train at five minutes past five o'clock. The railroad authorities do not seem to have paid any particular attention to the distinguished traveller not as much as they usually pay to prominent officials of the United States. Although the car was a private one, having been specially engaged for the Prince and suite, it was nothing more than an ordinary compartment car, which is attached to all the through day trains from New York. It was not even dignified with a special ductor, as nearly all special cars are. Whether it was the desire of his Royal Highness or not he and his suite were undisturbed in their privacy. All the way from New York to the national capital there were no demonstrations and no special incident along the route. When the train stopped at Newark, N. J., some enthusiastic Britisher shouted "Long live the Queen," but there was no response, either from the Prince inside or the few people outside The Prince evinced a great desire to observe the country through which he passed, and Mr. Thornton pointed out to him all the cities and towns along the road, and explained to him as well as he could whatever of interest there was connected with them.

When the train reached West Philadelphia the party partook of an elegant lunch, which they rought with them from New York. It was gene rally known, not only to the passengers but to the people along the route, that the Prince was on the train, and at each stopping place there was some little curiosity manifested on the part of those who happened to be at the various de pots to get a peep at him. He was invisible, however, and nobody went to the trouble of climbing upon the car or standing upon chairs, boxes or barrels to make a more minute investigation. There is evidently less interest upon the part of the people of the United States in Prince Arthur than there was in his royal brother, the Prince of Wales, when he visited this country, probably because the latter is the heir apparent to the British throne. At Camden station, salumore, there was considerable of a crowd whe the Prince's car was hauled over from the Presiden street depot. The people, however, seemed at a loss to know where to look for the Prince and suite. They no doubt expected to see the president's car or the directors' car of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and in looking for this they were completely thrown off their guard. They stared at the compartment car in which the Prince really was, but there was nothing innsual in that, for they knew it was attached to all the through day trains from New York. Whether there was a prince on board or not, everybody expected that the directors' car containing the Prince would soon follow the compartment car, and while they were waiting and wondering and guessing the whistle blew and the train moved off Washington with the Prince and suite on board. The crowd just then discovered the sell, but there was no running after the train, no effort to recover the lost opportunity. It was generally voted that if he was a prince he was just like anybody else and there wasn't much lost after all. Mr. Thornton densburg, and explained that it was the scene of a attle between the British and the Americans when the former took Washington and destroyed the pub lic buildings, and also that it was the some celebrated duels. The Prince expressed surprise at Biadensburg being such an insignificant place, and indeed he seemed isappointed at finding no towns of consequence between Baltimore and Washington. The train was five minutes ahead of the regular schedule time when it reached the capital. Among the prominent persons on board was Fred. Douglas, the negro oraor, who occupied a car next to that of the Prince and suite. There was no unusual crowd at the depot, not more than there generally is on the arrival of the New York trains. Neither the superintendent of the road nor indeed any of the officers at this end of it knew anything about the arrival of the Prince until he alighted from the train. Whether the people here were equally ignorant I do not know, but beyond the back drivers, hotel porters and runners, the newsboys and bootblacks and a few persons who were awaiting the arrival of friends, or who were going out on the 5:40 train for Philadelphia, there was no assembled multitude to welcome his Royal Highness to what Judge Bingham invariably terms "the capital of the grand-Mr. Edmund D. V. Fane, Second Secretary of

est and freest republic the world ever saw." the British Legation, with a couple of Mr. Thornton's carriages and liveried drivers and footmen, were in waiting at the depot to receive the party. As the train entered the depot Mr. Fane walked rapidly towards the lower end and reached the compartment car just as Mr. Thornton assisted the Prince from the platform. Taking off his hat he stepped up to his Royal Highness and grasped him warmly by the hand as if he were an old acquaintance. The entire party then took up a line of march for the carriages which were in waiting outide, Mr. Thornton taking charge of the Prince and the other gentlemen following without regard to order or rank. With the exit of the passengers from the cars the crowd in the depot became con siderably increased. It soon became known that the Prince had arrived and there was a laudable anxiety growing out of curiosity to see him. 'There's the Prince," said one."

"Which is he? that fellow with a saud-colored oat?" asked another. When they were about half way out the long depot

he crowd began to press a little upon the British ers, and the Prince, turning to Mr. Fane, saio, Where are the carriages ? "Just outside," was Mr. Fane's reply.

Mr. Thornton now took the Prince's arm and drew t through his, as it he had some suspicions that the democratic mob might make off with him and hold him as a hostage until the Alabama claims were settled; but there was no need of this precaution, for the people only wanted to gaze upon his Royal Highness, just to see what difference there is between a

"Which of them fellows is the Prince, Jimmy ?" houted a newsboy to his comrade, just as the party made their exit from the depot.

"I guess it's that old chap," politing to Thornton. was the reply.

"Well, he aint so very young looking, is he ?" observed the first urchin

When the Prince reached the sidewalk the back frivers, who recognized the familiar features of Mr. Thornton; made a rush to get a peep at the distinruished stranger, but they were kept in check by the police. Mr. Thornton handed the Prince into his carriage, which was an open barouche drawn by a splendid team of richly caparisoned horses. Colonel Elpninstone next entered and was followed by Mr. Thornton, who occupied a place on the back driven away. Hon. H. P. Le Poer French, Third Se-

retary of the British Legation ; Mr. Edmund D. V. Fane, Second Secretary, and Lieutenants Pritobard and Pitzroy, of the Prince's staff, occupied the d carriage. As the party drove away there was no demonstration on the part of the crowd, no shouts of "God save the Queen." The bystanders had their criticisms on the personni appearance of the Prince, just as they would have had on Jim Fisk, John C. Heenan, or any other notorious character. Among Americans generally there is a lamentable lack of reverence for dignitaries, and here in Washington this is, perhaps, more apparent than anywhere else.

The Prince arrived at the residence of the Britist Minister a little before six o'clock. After dinner he was introduced to all the members of the British Legation, with their families, who remained during the greater part of the evening. To-morrow he will attend service at the Church of the Epiphany with Mr. Thornton and family.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

In her journal of the recent tour of the Prince and

Visit of Her Royal Highness to the Egyptian Harem-A Royal Reception-Refreshm The Native Ladies at Table.

Princess of Wales in the East, the Hon, Airs, Grey spays:—
We drove first through a garden which later in the year must be beantiful, and were received at the door of the palace by ta grande princesse, the second and third wife of the Viceroy (the first and fourth were not well), his eldest son and two eldest daughters. La grande princesse took the princess by the hand, while one of the wives handed me, another Mrs. Stanton, and one of the daughters Miss Maclean, and thus we went in procession to an immense drawing room, the whole way there being lined with slaves. We only passed through this room, however, and went straight to the dining room, after having a cherry given to us to eat, handed to us on a most beautiful gold tray, with gololets and plates of gold and precious stones. A slave then offered each of us a suver basin to wash our hands in before we sat down to dinner. We were each given a sort of tortoise shell spoon, with a large coval oranch as a handle, but neither knife nor fork, and then, at a sign from the old Princess, we all dipped our spoons into the tureen together. Next came an enormous bit of mutton, of which we had to tear off bits with our fingers, and put them straight into our moutals. About twenty dishes followed in rapid succession, alternately savory and sweet. A large sort of omelet, sausages full of garlic, a sweet dish nade of rose water and taploca or gum, half liquid, dressed out on the top with almonds and served in a basin, a dish of hashed meat with onions, a kind of mince of sago, rice and raw onions, all rolled in a cabbage leaf, followed each other in succession. Then pastry, and then some other curious dishes. Sweetmeats, currant jelly and thick sour cream were served between—that is, one was allowed to dip one's spoon in the dishes of these son gream, or a dish of preserves, and the next moment tearing of a bit of meat or sausage from the same niece of which I felt myself in duty bound to eat, was really too nasty. No wine or water was served during dimer; so when the gr cess of Wales in the East, the Hon. Mrs. Grey gives a graphic account of a visit to the harem of the Viceroy of Egypt's mother. Mrs. Grey says:-

border richly embroidered in gold, to dry our fingers with.

Then we went again in procession to the large drawing room or hall we had before passed through, and here we all sat down on a large duyan. Masic was then heard, and in marched about twenty musicians in uniform, like a mintary band, wearing trousers and frock coats, with gold buttons, &c., quite European, the musicians being all girls thus dressed out. The music was not famous—flutes, a couple of cornets, a violin and a guitar—still they played rather nicely, though the tunes were not very pleasing to the ear. About fourteen girls now came in dancing, some dressed in yellow satin, embroidered with silver, and others in black satur, embroidered with gold. They all wore bodies of silver gauze, with a beit of gold band, very loose, and a large clasp or star of diamonds and precious stones isanging down in front. Their dance was more curious than bretty, though some movements were graceful enough. Others, on the contrary, were simply frightful. For instance, they had a way of moving and shaking their heads and other parts of their bodies all separately, as if no one part belonged to the other parts, which was quite monstrous. These poor girls danced in this manner for nearly two hours and when we expressed some pity for them we were answered, "Oh, they are never tired. They can dance like this for five

some pity for them we were answered, "Oh, they are never tired. They can dance like this for five hours at a time." They conded, however, much exhausted and one seemed very nearly fainting.

COFFEE, CUPS AND DIAMONDS.

While this dancing was going on coffee was served several times. A slave brought in a tray covered with a black velvet cloth about a yard and a half wide, all embroidered with pearls and enormous uncut emeralds, and in the middle one enormous diamond star quite five inches wide. The cover was lifted off and under it were small cups, like erg cups, which were filled with coffee and handed round one by one by a slave, another slave following and offering one of their long Turkish pipes, set with diamonds, or a cigarette with the most beautiful holder, all one mass of precious stones, the moutapiece itself being one large ruby or emerald. The cups, too, were a mass of diamonds.

We found the old Princess, who had not accompanied as up stairs, waiting for us below. We there sat down in the same way as we had one before and misic and dancing again began, only a new set of slaves had taken the place of the former ones. I did not see a single really pretty face, and hardly even a good looking one among them. However.

and music and dancing again began, only a new set of slaves had taken the place of the former ones. I did not see a single really pretty face, and hardly even a good looking one among them. However, they told us that there are a couple of pretty ones, but for some reason or other they were not allowed to show to-day. Altogether, there are about 500 slaves in this barem and about twenty of them were always standing at a short distance from our chairs wherever we went. They were dressed in the most ridiculous and tasteless manner, to the European fashion, but no two alike. One had a bright yellow dress with a green veivet jacket; another a green veivet skirt with a red or blue jacket; and so on. Some had liedous round hats, with bright flowers and leathers; some had beads in their hair. In short, they were dressed in the most valgar manner it is possible to imagine. A great man, had diamond ornaments, earnyings and broaches, and a few had the viceroy's picture set in diamonds on their shoulder. Coffee was served very often.

A slave carrying the tray slopped in the middle of the room, just in tront of us, while sanother carried the coffee pot, hanging by three long silver chains over a sort of lamp, just like the censers used in Catholic churches. Another slave lifted off the jewelled velvet cloth, which hung down in front, and poused coffee into the small, diamond caps which were again handed to us, each cup by a different slave; the one with the tray standing the whole time in the middle of the room this the empty cups were replaced.

Totleys and

cups were replaced.
TOILETS AND JEWELS.

Tollers and Jewells.

The dresses which the Princesses wore to-day were splendid, as har as jewels go. One had on a winte morre antique dress, richly embrodiered, nearly all over, with gold; another had on a red one, and blue and gray were worn by the younger ones, all canally embrodered.

The shape of their dress was very old; it seemed The shape of their dress was very old; it seemed to me equally long in front as behind, where it formed a long train. The skirt was cut open about two feet on each side, showing their legs and feet, wrapped up in some soft, white material or other. The train in front was passed behind, and their walk in consequence of all this was anything but graceful; for, naving this thick, heavy gown between their legs they could only waddle along like ducks. Their hair was done in the European fashion, but with enormous thiras of coroners, very heavy, though spiendid with precious stones on their heads; one really more beautiful than another. Necklaces, too, with diamonds as big as a shifting piece, and drops of diamonds cut round like crystais and quite enormous. Each had a ring of a single diamond, with no setting to be seen at all. That of the old Princess was so large that she could only wear it on the middle finger. I should think it was about an inch wide; but I thought it more curious than pretty. Each wife wore a belt about three inches wide, all set quite close with vory large diamonds, and uncut emeralds and rubes. I never saw anything equal to it, no gold setting to be seen at all, only these beautiful stones.

eautiful stones.

They had also the Viceroy's pleture on the left

beautiful stones.

They had also the Viceroy's picture on the left shoulder set in enormous diamonds; yet, in spite of all this finery and luxury, I would rather be the poorest peasant woman, working formy bread, than one of these miserable creatures.

ROYAL CHIT CHAT—JEALOUSY AND SQUABBLES.

They were all perfectly enchanted with the Princess. The young Prince, who speaks French most perfectly, acted as the interpreter the whole time, and did it remarkably well. At last they all expressed a hope that the Princess would come and dine again on her return to Cairo.

We have now seen the bright side, but there is also a revers de la medaile. They told me that these four vices have constant quarrels and squabbles, occasioned by jealousy, and that sometimes the Viceroy is obliged to separate them. These poor princesses lead the most uscless and idle life. They cannot read or write or do anything; yet one or two of them looked very intelligent—one especially seemed very clever and sharp. And I felt quite sad to think or the ignorant, dull and useless life they are living, itowever, the Viceroy is doing all he can to change, or rather to improve, the ideas and

habits about 1816s. For instance, the play and the circus in their loges or littles and to drive about with the thinnest veil over the face, which, as the eyes are quite uncovered, is easily recognized through it. The people in general d not at all like these changes, and as yet very fer follow his example in allowing their wives to go or beyond the garden of their havem, and look wis fear upon this step towards emancipation.

TAKING LEAVE.

fear upon this step towards emancipation.

At four o'clock we thought it was time to give the signal of departure, so the aged Princess got up and we were all handed out again to the door of the garden, just as we had come in, all smiling and grunning to show their delignt, and tapping one hard on the shoulder as a great sign of affection.

## OBITUARY.

George D. Prentice.

The veteran editor of the old Louisville Journal died at the residence of his son, Clarence J. Prentice, a few miles below Louisville, peaterday. He had been weak and feeble for a year or more, had been confined to his bed for about a week.

Mr. Prentice was born in Preston, Conn.; De ber 2, 1803, and was consequently sixty-six years and nearly two months old. He was graduated at Brown University as an early age, and at nineteen became principal of a high school in Hartford. Soon after becoming of age he took charge of and edited, with John G. Whittier, the New England Review, published in Hartford. Gideon Welles was editor of another paper in the same city at the time, and a bitter warfare of personalities raged between the two. He soon tired of this life, however, and removed to Louisville, Ky., when in 1831 he established the Louisville Journal, of which he was chief proprietor and editor until about two years ago. At that time his wife died, and as in previous days of insolvency he had made over all his property in the paper to her, she on deathbed left it to their son Clarence. He in his turn sold it out to Walter W. Haldeman, who merged it with his own paper under the title of the Louisville Courter-Journal. Mr. Prentice was thus deprived of his proprietorship, but was retained on the new paper as a writer. He was an old line whigh from the first, and was an intimate friend of Heury Clay, at whose residence, Ashiand, near Lexington, he resided for some time proparing a biography of the great statesman. He espoused Know Nothingsism at its inception and continued to advocate it until the defeat of Bell and Everett and the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. When the secession movement came on he strongly and zealously opposed it, and was instrumental, in connection with Robert J. Breckinridge, John J. Crittenden, Lovell H. Rousseau and James Speed in preventing Kentucky from being driven into the vortex. He ably seconded the movements of the administration during the war, although his two sons—his only children—went to the rebel army. One of them was killed while with a rebel storming party at Augusta. Ky. The other—Charence J. Prentice—is suil living. At the close of the war, and up to his death, Mr. Frentice followed the lead of President Johnson and advocated the unconditional readmission of all the States and the pardon of all the rebels. the new paper as a writer. He was an old line whig

dent Johnson and advocated the unconditional readmission or all the States and the pardon of all the
rebels.

As an editor he was famous for his witty paragraphs and for his sarcasm and invective. He was
strongly partisan, and would advocate his partisan
measures by sharp and piercing onsiaughis on opposing leaders. He has frequently been involved in
personal rencontres with the objects of his wrath,
and has often come out of them with dangerous
wounds. With rival editors in the same city he was
continually at odds. His poerry was of a high order.
His "Closing Year" and "Lines at My Mother's
Grave" were probably his best, but he wrote lines
up to within the last six months. His books were
not very successful, and he wrote but few. He was
always highly respected by the citizens of Louisville,
and had troops of friends, as well as that which
should accompany old age—honor, love, obedience.
In person, Mr. Prentice was short but stout, with
a round face and well cut features. His right arm
was partially paralyzed and he was compelled to
employ an amanuensis. He married a Miss Henrietta Benham, sister of the Calhoun Benham who
figured as a second in the Terry-Broderick duel, and
had two sons, of whom we have spoken above. His
remains are now lying in state in the Masonic Temple at Louisville, and will be interred in Cave Hill
Cenetery on Monday.

Rey. James B. Hardenbergis.

Rev. James B. Hardenbergh Rev. James Buyn Hardenbergh, D. D., died, at

his residence, in this city, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was born on the 28th of June, 1800. Graquated at Union College and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church. He was settled over the First Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, N. J., which was at that time the most important church of New Jersey. He was paster of the Reformed Dutch church in Orchard street, in this city, and was subsequently called to the Reformed Dutch church at Rhinebeck, and afterwards to the Crown street Dutch church in Philadelphia. In 1840 he accepted the charge of the Reformed Dutch church in Franklin street, which was, during his pastorate, removed to the successful completion of the enterprise, owing to impaired health occasioned by great anxiety and overwork. After a trip to Europe and a few win-ters at the South and occupying the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches at savannau and Macon, Ga. he returned to this city. He thereupon engaged in a mission enterprise at the corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets. He devoted his time and energies gratuitously and completely to the good of the poor and friendless in the eastern section of the city, his labors for more than three years were so arduous that it was only upon the urgent solicitation of his friends that he was induced to turn over his enarge to the Sectety for the Promotion of the Gospel Among the Seamen in New York City. He was one of the trustees of Rutgers College at New Brunswick.

Dr. Hardenbergh has been and was intimately connected with the growth and progress of the

Dr. Hardenbergh has been and was intimately connected with the growth and progress of the Reformed Protestant Dutch churches. He was a member and coworker in its various boards of missions and education. From the prominent position occapied by him in the Church he possessed the confidence and respect of a larger number of friends than fails to the lot of most benevolent and Christian men. His life of seventy years has been conspicuously useful. He leaves a family of four daughters and three sons. The deceased was distinguished especially for his disinferested Christian labors, so nearly unsectarizing as it was possible to be consistent with his sphere of usefulness. He united in a peculiarly lelicitous way the urbanity of a gentleman with the humility and kindness of a Christian. Liberal in seffuent and charitable in action, he was one exemplar of the virtues he taught.

KIDNAPPING AN OFFICIAL A Thief Caught in the Act of Stenling Sheriff

O'Brien. Yesterday morning, as officer Sparrow, of the

Twenty-fifth precinct, was patrolling his post on Broadway, he heard most unearthly shricks proceeding from some person evidently in discress, and on going to the place whence the noise emanated, he found a crowd congregated around a stalworth individual, who was making desperate efforts to forcibly carry off Sherial Jimmy O'Brien, having him securely bound on his back. Going to the assistance of the unfortunata Sherial he discovered that the thick who gave his name as Edward F. Rooney, had taken the Sherial from in front of the photograph gallery of C. D. Fredricks, on Broadway, where he had been hanging on exhibition, and was endeavoring to "get away with him." Rooney was placed under arrest and yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when a complaint was preserved against him by Mr. Fredricks charging him with stealing a photographic picture valued at \$126. He admitted the charge and stated he had felt in love with the hamisome face of Jimmy and was desirous of placing it in a prominent placint the City Hail. He was committed for examination. individual, who was making desperate efforts

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown arrived at san Francisco on Friday.

The United States steamers Portsmouth, Quinnebaug and Wasp were at Montevideo December 13. The following officers have been ordered to report to Admiral Parragut to accompany him as memoers of his staff to Portland, in connection with the ceremonies proposed in honor of the late George

monies proposed in honor of the late George Peabody:—Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Captains J. J. Almy and D. Men. Farfax: Commander D. B. Harmony, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Fearson and Energy William B. H. Frailey.

Commander S. P. Baird has been ordered to the naval station at Mound city, Ill., February 1.

Ensign A. G. Paul has been ordered to equipment daily at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Robeson to Lieutenant Commander Eastman, commanding the United States steamer Nyack, now attached to the Pacific Seet, instructing him to proceed with that vessel to the Bay of San Miguel, where the vessel will act as a depot of supplies for the Darlen expedition, to co-operate with Commander Selfridge.

## FIRE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

A fire occurred on Friday night, at about half-past ten o'clock, in the drying room of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Works, at Bridgeport, Conn. A quantity of wood, seasoning for the purpose of making boxes, took fire and the flames spread making obtass, took are and the names spread rapidly. By great exertions the fire was prevented from communicating to the neighboring buildings, which were full of finished work. The building in which the fire originated was gutted. The loss was not large and was covered by insurance. The company presented a check of \$600 to the Fire Department, last Saturday morning, in acknowledgement of their services.